JAN 26 1968

Famed Scientist Heads General Scientific Lab

Dr. Robert I. Sarbacher, famed scientist, is the president of one of Nevada's newest industries, General Scientific Laboratories, Inc., with home offices at 3177 South Highland Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Dr. Sarbacher received the first of his 36 degrees and diplomas from the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1926. He received other diplomas from Johns Hopkins, University of Florida, Princeton, Harvard and other famed universities in the United States.

He held his first important position as assistant to the renowned Dr. Chaffee, head of Harvard's Engineering and Applied Physics Department. He has taught at Harvard, Illinois Institute of Technology and became Dean of the Graduate School of the Georgia Institute of Technology where he also served as chairman of the graduate council.

From 1946 to 1948, he served as an institutional representative of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, and as a member of the Nuclear Energy Committee of the National Manufacturers Associations.

Dr. Sarbacher has written many books and scientific articles and is the author of the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Electronics and Nuclear Engineering. This dictitonary has been described a "must" for research and manuscript preparation and constitutes a crowning achievement and fundamental contribution to the scientific world.

Sar bacher

4-13-50 Constitution

Former Tech Dean Featured In Magazine

Dr. Robert Sarbacher, who spent three years at Georgia Tech as Dean of the Graduate School, is hailed as "an unaverage cross between Beau Brummell and Albert Einstein" in the current Saturday Evening Post.

Dr. Sarbacher, now Founder, President and Director of Research of the National Scientific Laboratories of Washington, D. C., is lauded principally for his work as an eminent electronic scientist and nuclear physicist who has handled intricate research for the Army.

But in an article entitled "Look Out—Here Comes a Genius!," Author Sidney Shalett also pays tribute to Dr. Sarbacher's "sharp attire, conversational prowess and agility on the dance floor.

"Sarbacher's capacity for enjoying himself," says Shalett, "is outstripped by an even greater capacity for hard work and intensive concentration."

President Blake R. Van Leer, of Georgia Tech, is quoted as saying Sarbacher was "a genius with an unlimited capacity for hard work." Van Leer added Tech was still benefitting from ideas imparted by Sarbacher during his three years there.

Dr. Sarbacher called his post-war acceptance of the deanship at Georgia Tech" "a rounding out of my academic experience." During his stay here, he represented Tech on the Governing Board of the Institute of Nuclear Studies at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

BEHIND SCENES

Sarbacher, Of Tech, High In Atom Field

By JIM FURNISS

When the Navy explodes atom bombs over Bikini Atoll in the Pacific this year, an important figure in the development of the release of atomic energy will be sitting behind a desk at Georgia Tech, helping graduate students with their studies.

A short, dynamic person, who has been described as "the man behind the men" in the front line of atomic research, Dr. Robert I. Sarbacher, 37-year-old dean of graduate studies at Georgia Tech, recently scribbled some ideas on the back of an envelope which he gave Capt. Christian Engleman, electronics co-ordinator for the Navy's "crossroads" project. These ideas, Capt. Engleman has said, coincide entirely with the plan the Navy will employ to control and record results of the world's greatest man-made explosion.

Planes will fly at different levels over the atoll, as Dr. Sarbacher envisions it, transmitting visual data of the bomb explosions by television to the control ship below. Apparatus to measure the effect of the explosion will be placed in ships to be blasted by the bomb and as far away as the United States.

The effect on the recording apparatus itself will be important, Sarbacher says, since for any defense against atomic projectiles, scientists must know what wires, tubes, metals and materials will function after a bomb has exploded nearby to prevent the arrival of more bombs.

BEHIND THE SCENES

Always behind the scenes, the part played by the young physicist is hardly apparent from the laconic statement on file at Tech that from 1942 to 1944 he was employed by the Navy Department as "consultant in research and development."

Having taught intermittently at Harvard from 1936 to 1940 while he, himself, was studying, Dr. Sarbacher came in contact with men who later led in radar and atomic research. These men, never forgetting his profound knowledge of a virtually unexplored field of research, later came to him for informal advice on the development of the bomb.

As one of less than a dozen men in the United States who in 1937 realized the future of hyper-frequency research, Dr. Sarbacher has advised Navy scientists on problems of design and development of apparatus used to control the release of the titanic forces within the atom.

Following study at the University of Florida, and Princeton and Harvard Universities, Dr. Sarbacher recalls trying to persuade one university graduate school director on the value of graduate work in hyper-frequency research. He was told that since such study would fit a man only to be a radio repair man at $16 a week, the university could not consider the program.

SET UP COURSE

Sarbacher, however, did set up a course on the subject at Illinois Tech but even then research grants were so small he remembers searching in grocery stores for undented tin cans to make cavity resonators, part of the basic equipment from which radar was developed.

Feeling that the United States must lead the world in all types of technological research if the country is to hold its freedom, and knowing the government will not allocate anything near the $6,000,000,000 it did during the war for research, Sarbacher presently is engaged in a crusade to convince various governmental agencies that small investments in universities will be repaid to the nation many fold in scientific discoveries and development of technological experts.

"If the government had given a few thousand dollars to hyper frequency research in its infancy, it could have saved millions of dollars spent later to develop the atom bomb," Sarbacher says.

He is working with governmental agencies to obtain contracts to handle at Georgia Tech part of the research that is being carried on by the Army Air Forces' Watson laboratory which recently contacted the moon by radar.

IMPRESSIVE DEGREES

Dean of Georgia Tech's graduate studies since July 1, 1945, Sarbacher's business and academic experience is impressive. He holds the degree of bachelor of science from the University of Florida, (1933), and master of scince (1933), and master of science (1939) from Harvard University. In addition, he has worked in various capacities for Electrical Research Products, Inc., the Florida Power & Light Company, the Maguire Industries, Inc., and the Air Track Manufacturing Company, not to mention his teaching career at Harvard, Illinois Tech and Radcliffe College.

Dr. Sarbacher's research in Harvard's Cruft Laboratories on increasing the power output of power vacuum tubes was a fine bit of work, according to Capt. Engleman, also a student at Harvard at the time. In Engleman's opinion, Sarbacher is one of the "outstanding" men in the field of physics and electronics.

A native of Baltimore, Dr. Sarbacher, who is unmarried, resides at 1610 Ponce de Leon avenue, N. E. He is a member of seven scientific societies and has written numerous articles and books.

Guard Secret of 'A' Energy, Sarbacher Warns Chamber

The secret of atomic energy should not be given to the world at large if peace and prosperity are to be maintained, in the opinion of Dr. R. I. Sarbacher, dean of the graduate division at Georgia Tech.

TOKYO, Oct. 18. — (UP) — High-ranking Japanese army and navy airmen believe that the United States, primarily through air power, had Japan ready to sue for peace before the atomic bomb was used, Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, commander of U. S. Strategic Air Forces, said today, discussing questioning of high-ranking Japanese officers by U. S. officials.

Two of the officials, Lt. Gen. S. Shimyama, commander of the Japanese 5th Air Army, and Seiichi Akabani, secretary of the minister of commerce, were quoted as saying that "Japan was defeated prior to the use of the atomic bomb, but its use was the crushing blow."

Dr. Sarbacher spoke yesterday on "Atomic Energy and Its Release" at the luncheon meeting of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in the Habersham room at Davison-Paxon.

"Although I believe that other countries will intensify their efforts to find the secret now that they know it's possible," Dr. Sarbacher asserted, "I don't think that they ever can catch up with us if we direct all of our scientific efforts to holding the lead."

During the war, Dr. Sarbacher was director of research and development in aircraft radio and radar for the United States Navy Department. He has served on the faculties of Harvard, Radcliffe, and Illinois Tech.